

inspection at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW., suite 700, Washington, D.C. This incorporation by reference was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. These materials are incorporated by reference as they exist on the date of approval and a notice of any change in these materials will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(d) Store originals and use copies (e.g., negatives and prints) separately, whenever practicable.

(e) Store series of permanent and unscheduled x-ray films in accordance with this section, and store series of temporary x-ray films under conditions that will ensure their preservation for their full retention period, in accordance with ANSI/NAPM IT9.11-1993, Imaging Media—Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage. This requirement does not apply to x-rays that are interspersed among paper records, as in case files.

§ 1232.28 Maintenance and operations.

Agencies must:

(a) Handle audiovisual records in accordance with commonly accepted industry practices because of their extreme vulnerability to damage. For further information, consult the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036; and the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers, 595 West Hartsdale Avenue, White Plains, NY 10607.

(b) Use only personnel trained to perform their audiovisual duties and responsibilities and ensure that equipment intended for projection or playback is in good working order.

(c) Loan permanent or unscheduled audiovisual records to non-Federal recipients only in conformance with the provisions of part 1228 subpart E of this chapter. Such records may be loaned to other Federal agencies only if a record copy is maintained in the agency's custody.

(d) Take all steps necessary to prevent accidental or deliberate alteration or erasure of audiovisual records.

(e) Ensure that no information recorded on permanent or unscheduled

magnetic sound or video media is erased.

(f) If different versions of audiovisual productions (e.g., short and long versions or foreign-language versions) are prepared, keep an unaltered copy of each version for record purposes.

(g) Maintain the association between audiovisual records and the finding aids for them, such as captions and published and unpublished catalogs, and production files and similar documentation created in the course of audiovisual production.

(h) Maintain disposable audiovisual records separate from permanent ones in accordance with General Records Schedule 21 and a records schedule approved by NARA for the agency's other audiovisual records.

§ 1232.30 Choosing formats.

Agencies must:

(a) When ordering photographic materials for permanent or unscheduled records, ensure that still picture negatives and motion picture preprints (negatives, masters, etc.) are composed of polyester bases and are processed in accordance with industry standards as specified in ANSI/ISO 543-1990 (ANSI IT9.6-1991) Photography—Photographic Films—Specifications for Safety Film; and, ANSI/NAPM IT9.1-1992 Imaging Media (Film)—Silver-Gelatin Type—Specifications for Stability, which are incorporated by reference. (Currently, not all motion picture stocks are available on a polyester base.) It is particularly important to ensure that residual sodium thiosulfate (hypo) on newly processed black-and-white photographic film does not exceed .014 grams per square meter. Require laboratories to process film in accordance with this standard. Excessive hypo will shorten the longevity of film and accelerate color fading. Process color film in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. If using reversal type processing, request full photographic reversal; i.e., develop, bleach, expose, develop, fix, and wash. The standards cited in this paragraph are available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036. These